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NEW IRISH OFFER IN DOUBLE DEADLOCK

Ulster Refuses All-Ireland Parliament; Sinn Fein Rejects Allegiance.

WEEK'S GRACE IS GIVEN

Craig Will Discuss Fresh Proposals if Submitted Before Next Tuesday.

LAST EFFORT TO BE MADE

Lloyd George Confers With the Sinn Fein Delegates on Alternative Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 29.

The lifting of the veil from the Irish negotiations by Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, who told the Northern Irish Parliament at Belfast to-day that Ulster refused absolutely to accept an all Ireland Parliament as demanded by Sinn Fein, revealed that practically nothing has been accomplished in connection with an agreement on the two most vital issues—the Parliament and Sinn Fein's allegiance to the crown.

There still exists in official quarters a determination to reach a settlement, and Sir James Craig's announcement that Ulster was willing to discuss fresh proposals if submitted before Tuesday next was grasped at as an avenue for hope out of a situation that has reached a most critical stage, being practically a double deadlock.

While Sir James was speaking before the North Ireland Parliament members of the British Cabinet were in consultation in Downing Street with the Prime Minister. As soon as this meeting ended Mr. Lloyd George received Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and Eamon J. Duggan, Sinn Fein representatives in the Irish peace negotiations, and they conferred for half an hour on alternative terms for a settlement. As a result, it is understood that if these new terms receive the approval of the Dublin representatives they will be handed to Sir James Craig before the week's end. There is every indication that the week's grace announced by Sir James Craig will see a determined effort to secure a settlement.

In the meantime the possibility of a breaking of the truce in Ireland is not overlooked and officials who are familiar with Irish temper confess they do not expect that it can be kept much longer if the hope of a settlement fails to materialize. Sir James Craig's announcement of the enrolment of more than 2,000 constabulary in Ulster is liable to be resolved in the Sinn Fein camp as a challenge, which may incite renewed outbreaks. Leaders on all sides want to keep the truce, but they feel serious doubt.

English officials foresee that a break-

down of the negotiations probably would cause the formation of Sinn Fein courts, which they would be forced to break up, and this would surely fan old enmities and bring back the same old warfare, or even a more intensive warfare.

Sir James Craig to-day read the statement which he and Mr. Lloyd George agreed upon last week. Since then the Sinn Fein delegates have been home and returned to London with new instructions, but how authoritatively they go, if at all, remains to be seen. The main promise of the future, officials agree, is in Sir James Craig's assertion that he is prepared to discuss other avenues toward a settlement. The time limit is regarded as Mr. Lloyd George's lie sees the futility of continued haggling without getting closer to an agreement.

After two months talk Ulster refuses to stand on the proposed platform of an all-Ireland Parliament, and this New York Herald's correspondent was semi-officially informed to-night that Sinn Fein never agreed to take the oath of allegiance to the crown. It has been generally accepted that the Sinn Fein wished to safeguard their pride by swearing fidelity to an "Irish State," which in turn would swear association with the empire, but they refused to promise to take the oath as members of the South African and Australian Parliaments do.

CRAIG SETS TIME LIMIT FOR LLOYD GEORGE
Gives Him a Week to Send New Proposals for Peace.

BELFAST, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—By next Tuesday these negotiations will have broken down or the Prime Minister will send me new proposals for consideration by the Cabinet," declared Sir James Craig to the Ulster Parliament to-day with regard to the Irish peace negotiations.

Sir James said he had told Prime Minister Lloyd George that the British Government's proposals to Ulster for the settlement of the Irish question were utterly impossible. He said Ulster would not enter an All-Ireland Parliament under the present conditions, but was willing to discuss other means of settlement. On the subject of the enrolments ordered and other polling measures taken in Ulster, Sir James said: "Owing to the outrage by the Sinn Fein during the last week arrangements have been made by the imperial authorities for drafting into Ulster additional recruits. On Saturday the northern Cabinet gave instructions for the enrolment of specials. I hope these steps will be found sufficient, but, no matter what the cost, the government of northern Ireland is determined to perform its primary duty of maintaining protection of life and property."

Sir James declared Ulster would neither be intimidated nor coerced. She was not blocking the way to a settlement, he insisted. The Sinn Fein now had a week to say whether it would continue to work for a settlement or if the negotiations were to be broken off, and Ulster, he insisted, would not be blamed if a break should occur.

Sir James said he was not pressing now for publication of the correspondence relative to the recent negotiations between the Ulsterites and Lloyd George, but that if necessary he would publish it without permission, "no matter what the consequences."

NO ACTION ON P. O. CHIEFS.

The Post Office Department is still reviewing the cases of the three superintendents suspended in this city, following the \$2,000,000 registered mail robbery. This became known yesterday, when Dr. Hubert Work, First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant, arrived from Washington on a tour of inspection. Dr. Work said no action has been taken in regard to the three men, as the investigation has not been quite completed.

NO CORPUS DELICTI IN LANDRU'S CASE

Backbone of Defence Is Absence of Proof Persons Are Dead.

NO BONES SEEN AT FIRST

'Show Us Our Victims, We Want No Pity,' Says Prisoner's Counsel.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—The backbone of the defence in the case of Henri Landru will be the absolute absence of proof that any of the eleven persons the defendant is alleged to have murdered are dead and also the failure of the police "to find anything resembling the remains of a human body" when they first searched the villa at Gambais occupied by Landru on April 13, 1919, and that the complete exhibit of bones and teeth produced by the prosecution were not discovered until the second search of the premises on April 29.

This statement was made to-day by M. Moro-Giafferi, chief counsel for the defendant, as he rose to address the jurors after Godefroy had finished his argument for the prosecution. Godefroy had ended his address with an assurance to the jury that they need not fear a judicial error. "We must set up the guillotine when it is necessary, and it is death that I ask for the assassin of Gambais," the prosecutor dramatically concluded.

Landru, stolid and unmoved, listened to the plea of his defender as he previously had done under the attack of the prosecutor—the coolest person in the courtroom.

"Insinuation and insinuation make up the case of the prosecution, without a bit of proof having been adduced," declared Moro-Giafferi. "We have no revelations to make," he continued, pointing to the prosecution. "Show us our victims. We want no pity, only justice."

The attorney said he would show that between April 13 and April 29 human bones and bones of all kinds were "planted" at the Gambais villa by persons who had reason to desire the conviction of Landru.

M. Godefroy, asserting that Landru had taken his alleged victims' furniture, papers of identity, family photographs, false hair and other personal property, charged that Landru was still in possession of Mme. Heon's fur, Mme. Colomb's prayer book, Mme. Jaume's divorce papers, Mme. Lascail's false teeth and Mme. Marchand's sugar ration card.

A wealthy Englishman to-day offered £100 for the kitchen range alleged to have been used by Landru in burning his victims at Gambais. The French officials, however, declined the offer, saying that the exhibits in the case would be sold at auction in accordance with French law when the Court of Appeals disposed of the case. In the event Landru is convicted, and if he is acquitted that the range would be his personal property.

Germany Will Reduce Raw Material Exports

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 29.

EIGHT HUNDRED articles, the principal items in practically all categories of German exports, will be put under Governmental control probably next week. It is predicted here that this action will result in effecting a reduction in Germany's exports in the interest of preserving the existing stocks of raw materials.

MORATORIUM LOOMS AS AID TO GERMANY

Continued from First Page.

pave the way for a moratorium. Great Britain, it is said, favors delay in the reparations payments, while French insistence, it is said, specifies only that the next installment, due on January 15, to be met on time. A French official said to-day that France would not stand against moratorium negotiations, because she herself signed the Wiesbaden agreement for reparations in kind, which, in a sense, amounts to the same thing.

Lord d'Abernon, who arrived here several days ago and has had daily talks with Sir Robert Home, is reported to have urged an agreement by England similar to the Wiesbaden agreement whereby Germany pays in goods and labor.

Rathenau comes here with basic suggestions which have been discussed with the British representative in Berlin, and Sir John Bradbury, British delegate on the Reparations Commission, has made a report on the subject, which is now before the Cabinet. The Rathenau conferences are intended as an aid to his decision.

Many British authorities regard a moratorium as the only solution of the problem of Germany's debts if it were agreed that Germany would accept certain reservations, including the reconstruction of German finances within two years, a drastic deflation of German paper money and an allied supervisory commission on German finances; to all in Berlin. It was learned that Sir John Bradbury recommended a moratorium with these reservations.

Every aspect of the reparations problem will come under a close review. There is a decided feeling in financial circles that the reparations must be revised and it was stated that Mr. Lloyd George himself had devoted much time to the subject and was preparing an entirely new policy involving the re-establishment of exchange and the restoration of Germany so she would occupy an essential place as a great commercial market.

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).

What is believed here to be the desire of the British Government to bring about a new discussion of the subject of reparations is generally regarded as being due as much to domestic trade considerations as to a realization of the precarious situation Germany would have to confront should the stipulated payments to the Allies be exacted.

Pressure, it is understood, has been exerted on the Government from influential quarters, where the belief is held that the only way to insure eventual adjustment of Germany's obligations is to stabilize her finances.

CHURCHILL FAVORS ACCORD WITH BERLIN

He Urges Anglo-French-German Understanding to Rebuild Europe.

COMBINATION IS NEEDED

Colonial Secretary Says Britain Must Pursue Path to That End.

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, discussing the Washington conference to-night before a meeting of overseas bankers, said:

"Across the Atlantic there is a great international situation, where a triple arrangement of understanding between the United States, Great Britain and Japan to secure the peaceful development of the Pacific is in a fair way to be achieved. It has been greatly advanced by the sublime act of faith with which the American President and his Secretary of State have enriched the world. Everything in Great Britain's power to bring the American offer to success will be done."

Mr. Churchill contended that another triple friendly association, namely between Great Britain, France and Germany, was necessary for the rehabilitation of Europe and the recreation of Europe's financial prosperity. People would say they never could hope for such a combination. But, he declared, nothing less was adequate to meet the difficulties and the perils of the present economic situation of Europe, and, whether easy or difficult to bring it about, Great Britain's path must be pursued persistently and consistently to that end.

"We must not make friends with Germany at the expense of France," he continued, "but I am confident of the genius of the French people, and their wisdom is such as to lead them to realize that nothing less than a prosperous and contented Germany will serve the purpose of reviving and regenerating the prosperity of Europe."

On the subject of reparations Mr. Churchill said he was delighted to see the steady and remorseless march of the statesmen of all countries toward financial sanity and recognition of the non-sensical nature of the idea of extracting \$20,000,000,000 from Germany.

In conclusion he emphasized that Great Britain's debt to the United States made it difficult for her to purchase in American markets the raw material required for her industries, which meant great impairment of England's position, and he declared that everything possible must be done to revive the consuming power of Europe and Asia.

FIRE DAMAGES COTTON BALES.

Twenty bales of cotton were slightly damaged last night in a fire in the lower hold of the steamship Ebro of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which is tied up at Pier 42, at Barrow street and the Hudson River.

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Appropriate monograms embroidered by expert needleworkers.

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